## MEXICO.

Startling Revelations of the Inside History of the Mexican Empire-Maximilian Asked by the Empress Eugenie to Accept the Mexican Throne-Eugenie Impelled by Love for the Archduke to Make the Request -The French Empress Overcome by Grief and Remorse -SheVisits Queen Victoria to Seek Consolation-The Secret of the Loss of the Wills of Maximilian and Car-

From the New York World. Prom the New York World.

Paris, July 22.—The Empress left Paris yesterday with the Emperor for a brief visit to Queen Victoria at the Isle of Wight. This visit has such a direct connection, and of so intimate and interesting a nature, with the recent catastrophe in Mexico, that I shall put aside to-day all other themes which might arrest my pen to dwell briefly upon this particular episode of one of the saddest stories of our own or of any time. No two persons in Europe, probably, were more profoundly affected by the murder of Maximilian than the Queen of Great Britain and the Empress Eugenie, and this not at all for political, but for purely personal and womanly reasons.

lotta, Etc. Etc.

It is a fitting climax of the crime of Queretaro that, having been conceived in cowardice and in insolence, having been made possible by the in insolence, having been made possible by the basest ingratitude and treachery, and having been perpetrated with coarse brutality, its heaviest stroke should have fallen, not upon any political enemy of Mexico, but upon the hearts of three women. Napoleon himself, while it would be worthy of a Kinglake to suppose him utterly insensible to the tragic fate of the young Austrian Archduke, has, nevertheless, many substantial reasons for reconciling himself to the event.

self to the event.

An intimate understanding with Austria is now a cardinal object of his policy, and it is indubitable that if Maximillan were alive to-day in Europe, with the feelings which he is known to have cherished lately toward France and Napoleon, he might easily, and would, probably, make it extremely awkward both for his brother Francis Joseph and for the French sovereign to assume that open attitude of mutual cordiality which both are bent upon taking in the face of the not less open alliance of the Prussian King with the Car.

with the Czar.

But to return to the Empress and her visit to
Osborne. The unfortunate widow of Maximilian, as you know, was a near relative of Victoria. She bore the name of that lovely Princess
Charlotte of England, whose untimely death
epened the way to the British throne for her
for young county, and she was the daughter of fair young cousin; and she was the daughter of that King Leopold of Belgium upon whose wis-dom and whose affection Victoria for years leaned as upon the arm of a father. She passed much of her life, before her marriage with Maximilian, at the English Court; English was a familiar to her as German or French and her Maximilian, at the English Court; English was as familiar to her as German or French, and her personal qualities had endeared her greatly to her royal kinswoman. Her marriage with the Archduke Maximilian was particularly agreeable to Victoria, who being herself almost an uitra-liberal in politics; and in theology, was as much delighted with the Archduke sliberal tendencies as with his gracious manners, his fine person, and his extreme admiration for the late Prince Consort of England. The young Archduchess, however, after sdmiration for the late Prince Consort of England. The young Archduchess, however, after her marriage, gradually became an absolutist in her political notions, and almost a devotee in religion, and this had brought about a sort of estrangement between herself and her English relatives, which, on the part of Queen Victoria, was heightened by her Majesty's disapprobation of the Mexican scheme, when it was first mooted in the "domestic diplomacy" of the crowned heads. Not plomacy" of the crowned heads. Not even the final consent given to the under-taking by King Leopold could shake Victoria's feeling that it was a mistake and must come to evil. But this feeling, of course, only revived and deepened her anxious regard for the bril liant and beautiful young princess who had launched her life and her happiness upon such an experiment; and from the moment when the Empress Charlotte, a year ago, came back to Europe on a desperate quest of the hope and the help she was never to find, Victoria has been incessantly eager to discover some way of drawing herself and her husband safely and honorably out of the enterprise in which they had staked and lost so much. While Maximilian lived there still seemed to be some faint prospect of rescuing his noble and broken-nearted wife from that death in life into which she sank after her fatal interview of last summer with the Pope; and Victoria herself made as is already known, a direct personal effort at

the last hour to bring about an effective inter-ference in behalf of Maximillan's life, That falled; the worst that could be done has been done; and it only now remains to attempt be in the power of an unquestionably unselfish affection to achieve. For here intervenes a dark shadow in the history. The brothers of the EmpressCharlotte, the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, are notoriously the reverse both of unselfish and affectionate. Early in the year 1866, after the death of her father, king Leopold, the Empress Charlotte, then struggling with destiny in Mexico, received a letter from her brother, the actual king in which he emptantially washed his King, in which he substantially washed his hands of all further concern in the affairs of Mexico and of his imperial sister and brother in-law; and after positively refusing to allow the Empress to make use of any part of her vast inheritance for the assistance of her hus band's treasury, pretty clearly intimated his opinion that the sooner the Empire was aban-doned the better it would be for all parties. This was, no doubt, politic enough, but it was hardly fraternal; and so incensed were both Maximilian and Charlotte by the tone of their Maximilian and Charlotte by the tone of their kinsman's letter, that no direct communication has taken place until recently between the Empress and her brother. While the care of her health has been strictly confided at her husband's special request, only to his own physician at Miramar, immediately upon the news of Maximilian's murder, the Queen of the Beigians (an Austrian archduckess) and the Count of Flanders set out for Miramar, with the avowed intention of removing the Empress (who is still in utter ignorance of the calamity which has befallen her, and in a condition of moody indifference to all around her) to the Belgian palace of Lacken. Since their arrival in Austria it has been whispered, in no uncer-Belgian palace of Laeken. Since their arrival in Austria it has been whispered, in no uncertain tones, that the will of the Empress Charlotte, which had been made before she left Mexico, at the same time with the will of her husband, has disappeared, that it can nowhere be found, and that Dr. Senier, the Emperor Maximilian's physician, has been peremptorily removed from the charge confided to him by the murdered priace.

If this story of the disappearance of the Empress' will be confirmed, and if the hapless Charlotte finally dies, as there is great reason to fear she may, at Laeken, without recovering

fear she may, at Lacken, without recovering the use of her faculties, there will always hang an ugly cloud over the names of her brothers, for the fortune of some fourteen millions of florins which belonged in his private right to the Archduke Maximilian and which the empress is known to have left in the which the empress is known to have left in the will to her husband's family, will pass to the royal family of Belgium, Maximillan having bequeathed it unreservedly to his wife, from whom, of course, her own relations will inherit f she dies intestate.

The story is not so black quite as that terrible respicion which has never been cleared.

suspicion which has never been cleared away from the memory of the late Louis Phillippe, of France, in connection with the death of the superannuated and superfluous old Duke of Bonrbon, and with the will which, passing through the hands of the Duke's English mistress conveyed all the immense estates of the through the hands of the Duke's English mistress, conveyed all the immense estates of the lands to Louis Philippe's fourth son, the present Duke of Aumale. But it is a story of the same kind, and rests upon that curi sacra fames which breeds crime as easily, it would appear, in the palaces of kings as in the puts of paupers. That the Queen of English has made up her mind to attempt some

thing in behalf of the unhappy Charlotte is at least certain, and the Empress of the French visits her now at Osborne expressly to consult on the action, condition, and prespects of the case. For while Queen Victoria is attached to the suffering lady of Miramar by affection and sympathy, Eugenie is oppressed with something not unlike remorse, and has been to mental ever since the news came of the tormented, ever since the news came of the Emperor's murder, with a passionate desire to explate in some way what she regards, not altogether unjustly, as her own responsibility for this deplorable history. There can no longer be any reason for concealing the fact that the first suggestion of the Archduke Maximilian as the best person to fill the throng of Maximilian. best person to fill the throne of Mexico came from the Empress Eugenle herself. And in this wise. The movement for establishing a strong central authority in Mexico, and for putting that authority into the hands of a foreigner of character and force, came not from Napoleon III at all, but from a number of Mexicans, representing an overwhelming majority of the wealthy and responsible men of their hapless country.

country.

These men, who would have rallied around General Scott with joy, had he accepted the virtual Mexican throne which was offered him in 1847, and who knew as all the world is now in a fair way to learn at last, that no Mexican in a fair way to learn at last, that no Mexican whatever could possibly be trusted to administer Mexico, were anxious that Marshal Forey should assume the Dictatorship. To this neither Marshal Forey nor the Emperor, particularly the Emperor, would consent; and the leading Mexicans who had urged the matter eventually gave in to the representations of Eutlerrez de Estrada, a Mexican exile in Europe for thirty years, a maniof spotless character, and religiously earnest in the belief that nothing but a hereditary monarchy could ever secure to Mexico the blessings of peace and order.

Of the Spanish Royal family, to one of whose members the crown of Mexico was meant by the first revolutionists years ago to have been offered, no one now living seemed to Entierrez and his coadjutors a desirable acquisition. They finally decided upon inviting the Duke of Mentionists, who was a very known married. They finally decided upon inviting the Duke of Montpensier, who, as you know, married the Queen of Spain, and lives in a semi-royal state at Seville, to accept "the purple of the Montezumas," which, by-the-way, was not purple at ail, but a fine apple-green. The consent of Napoleon was asked and freely given, and the Duke received in due form the offer. His Royal Highness, who, perhaps, had got to be a little lired of restoring the Alcazar and printing poor Spanish poems in fine type, and presiding over religious processions in the Holy Week, was rather disposed to accept, but felt bound, of course, to submit the matter to a family council of the House of Orleans. His brothers, De Joinville and D'Aumale, had no difficulty in soon convincing him that Seville would be a quieter place than Mexico in ville would be a quieter place than Mexico in which to await the next French revolution, and the offer was declined with thanks. The Mexicans then made a direct appeal to Napoleon to suggest some Prince who would be at once acceptable to himself and available by Mexico. The Emperor had hardly taken the subject into consideration before the Empress hit upon the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, as of all possible Princes the best for the place.

Archduke Maximilan, of Austria, as of all possible Princes the best for the place.

As is sometimes apt to be the case, I believe, with women, her Majesty was guided to this notion rather by personal than by political considerations. Perhaps you may have heard that in order to make the most exquisite of Empresses, the Third Napoleon found it necessary to spoil one of the most fascinating of firts. Whether you have heard it or not, however, it is true; and although the Empress Eugenie was too clever a woman not to accept all the restrictions imposed upon her by her new rank, still it is just possible that there may have been moments in the first years of her imperial life when the soul of the Condesa de Teba was weary within its lovely casket, and when the fair conqueror retired from business may have heaved one little sigh for the old days of enchanting conflict and of disenchanting yletory.

And it was during those first years that Euge-

And it was during those first years that Eugenie first met the Archduke Max. Bright with his early youth (he was not then thirty years of age), accomplished, amiable, and clothed with that fascinating prestige of personal independence and spirit which archdukes are not apt to enjoy, Maximillan made a visit at the Tulieries just before his marriage with the young Princess Charlotte of Belgium. He had crossed the Atlantic and ruled in Northern Italy, he the Atlantic and ruled in Northern Italy; he was a sailor, a man of science, a capital waltzer, generous to a fault, with soft and winning man ners, comelier far to look upon than the Sphynx of the Tulleries, and, indeed, with his clear blue eye, and his six feet of well-deve clear blue eye, and his six feet of well-deve-loped, manly vigor, a man to be observed with pleasure anywhere and in any company. His exalted rank made it proper for the Empress to treat him with the cordiality of an equal; and when he departed from the capital of France he left behind him in the mind of the lovely Eugenie a whole parterre of blooming memories. And so, when the ques-tion of an Emperor for Mexico became the order of the day, Eugenie, looking back upon these blooming memories, rather than forward into the future, impetuously suggested the handsome, gallant, and charming Austrian The suggestion once made, many things seemed to the Emperor Napoleon to favor it The flower of sentiment ripened into a truit of policy. Who could then foresee that the fruit would crumble ere three brief summers should come and go, a Dead Sea apple on all tgese royal and imperial lips? By his side in Italy Maximilian had made himself a name. The Italians honomed him as an Austrian who had striven to do them justice; the Republicans themselves were softened towards him, as a Hapsburg who held man to be nobler than his accidents. If any man could succeed as an Emperor in the heid man to be nobler than his accidents. If any man could succeed as an Emperor in the New World, why should not this man, who, having been born so near the haughtiest throne in Europe, had openly proclaimed his faith in the sovereignty of the people? Then, too, he was an Austrian. The peace of Villafranca had just been made, and the Emperor Napoleon, who had made that peace, desired above all things to prepare the way for what he even then looked upon as the inevitable future alliance of Austria with France, Could anything be more graceful than for the Conqueror of Solferino to offer an imperial throne to the brother of Francis Joseph? The Mexican envoys, on their part, rapidly grew enthusiastic over the suggestion of Eugenie. Here was a descendant, of Charles V entering at last into the inheritance of Cortez! Could anything be more visibly providential, or historically more appropriate? Why, in his very physique Maximillan appeared to them the Mexican man of destiny. His blue eyes and fair hair fulfilled the propacy of Tonetiah, and the simple Indians, the real people and the only indigenous hope of Mexico, would hall him as their promised deliverer, descending in glory from the eastern sun. And thus it went on, until at last the fated Archduke and his lovely wife bade farewell forever to their stately and splendid home at Miramar.

But I have not here to rewrite the story of But I have not here to rewrite the story of

their great and sad adventure. In times to come, when oblivion, the Rembrandt of history, has thrown in his rich deep shadows here and there and brought out well the enduring lights, this Imperial tragedy of Miramar and Queretaro will be recognized as one of the most peetic and picturesque passages in the annals of an and picturesque passages in the annals of an age which blockheads drone about as duli and age which blookheads drone about as dull and prosals. The Mexicans proper, happily, will play but a trifling part in it. The Juarezes and Escobedos and the rest of them will be brought in as variets and assassins at the denouement to accomplish the tragedy, in the real development of which they and theirs will hereafter be seen to have theirs will hereafter be seen to have been simply insignificant, excepting as affording now and then a farcical relief to the interest of the drama. Juarez, for instance, scampering out of Mexico behind ten mules, and leaving his last forced loan half collected, on the rumor that two red-legged French soldiers had been seen at Guadalupe; and the same Juarez at El Paso, pretending to be a President, and astraddle of an imaginary line, with one leg in Mayles.

Paso, pretending to be a President, and astraddle of an imaginary line, with one leg in Mexico and the other in the United States—how intensely comical will they hereafter appear! Not even the crime of Queretaro can give gravity to such a slight and ridiculous personage.

The pathos and value of the whole story will concentrate about the character and the intentions, the circumstances, the efforts, the mistakes, the catastrophe of the Archduke. Some future Schiller, if Schillers are again to be, will give our grandchildren as noble a tragedy as Wallenstein upon this thoroughly characteristic theme of our own times. Is it kinder to hope or not to hope that out of their consultations now going on at Osborne, the Empress and the Queen may device some way of restoring to

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Miramon's Brother in the Field-Juarez Unable to Form a Cabinet-The "Libe-

ral" Robbers Again at Work. MEXICO, July 20.—It is stated here that Carlos Miramon, brother to the late General Miramon, is near Zacatecas with 2696 men, and General Lozada in the neighborhood of Tipic with a considerable force. General Corona is after the latter; his force is 5000. The President has not yet determined arrow his capinet; he is best inter; his force is 5000. The President has not yet determined upon his cabinet; he is beset with great difficulties, and I repeat, that unless the United States come to his assistance in some material form, all will be confusion for a long time to come. Should the United States place her Pacific and Gulf squarons at his disposal, and endorse his bonds for, say \$15,000,000, all will go right, and great advantages would accrue to our Government. Yesterday the stage was rebbed between this city and Puebla. The robbers numbered thirty well-armed men. The robbers numbered thirty well-armed men. The railroad is now running to Apisaco, thirty miles frem Puebla, and doing a good business.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Opening of the New Ports-Reinforcements to the United States Squadron-Shipping Intelligence.

The American ship Anna Kimball, of Beverly, Williams, master, was towed into the port of Williams, master, was towed into the port of Nagasaki, Japan, by the United States corvette Wyoming, about the 31st of May, heavily laden with rice obtained at the non-treaty port of Koo-roo-mi. She had been to within twenty miles of Shanghae to escape the penalty of the law, which was spurned by Captain Williams, when the United States Marshal at Nagasaki attempted to seize the ship, and had returned to Nagasaki to try to patch up a compromise. But the Hartford, Wyoming, and Supply having during such absence arrived at Nagasaki, the Anna Kimball fell under power to enforce the law, and by latest dates from Nagasaki lay under the guns of the Supply. She is likely to be lihelled for several thousand dollars for disbursements made on her account in China. bursements made on her account in China.

bursements made on her account in China.
Courfort Whiting, master of the American steamer Yung Hai An, was convicted before the Court of the United States Consulate-General, on the 29th of May, for the illegal discharge of his first officer, and fined \$175.

The Shanghae Fire Department is resisting the attempt of the Fire Commissioner to appoint officers to fill the post of Chief Engineer, on his resignation, rather to have such chosen by election as in all voluntary organizations. by election, as in all voluntary organizations, even after such course was proposed to him by the resigning Chief Engineer.

The Chinese are much concerned why the fleet of United States vessels should be augmented in their waters, the Hartford, Wachusett, and Wyoming being now at Shanghae. Exchange on the United States, Government drafts in gold, 1·16.

#### Fourth Military District. IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL ORD.

HEADQUARTERS FOUTH MILITARY DISTRICT (Mississippi and Arkansas ) OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIIS, VICKSBURG, Miss., July 29, 1867.—Tae United States Congress having provided by special law for the organization of State Governments, and the basis of suffrage without regard to color, and having also provided for the removal of all officers who in any manner thwart or obstruct the execution of this law, thwart or obstruct the execution of this law, and the duty of administering these laws in this Military District having devolved upon the undersigned, all State and municipal officers of whatever degree or kind are hereby notified that any attempts to render nugatory the action of Congress designed to promote the better government of the States lately engaged in the Rebellion, by speeches or demonstrations at public meetings in opposition thereto, will be deemed good and sufficient cause for their sumary removal from office. The same prohibimary removal from office. The same prohibi-tion in regard to speeches and demonstrations at public meetings will be strictly applied to all officers holding appointments from these Head-quarters, and existing orders prohibiting the interference of officers of the army in elections

will be rigidly enforced in this District. E. O. C. ORD, Brig. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding Fourth Military District. Official: John Official: John Tyler, First Lieutenant 43d United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brew-ster.—At the openings of the Court D. Y. Hilgore stated to the Judge that to-day the bills of indicament a the cases of the Commonwealth vs. William McMullin et al. would be sent to the Grand Jury, and that he had received information to the effect that there were serving on that body five or six members of the Moyamensing Hose Company, and therefore requested that the Grand Jury be brought into Court and polled, in order that those members should be challenged for favor, it sufficient legal cause were found.

Aiter some remarks from Mr. O'Byrne, represent After some remarks from Mr. O'Byrne, representing the defendants, the application was granted. However, counsel were restrained from asking the Grand Jurors whether they were members of either the Moyamensing or Hope Company, as was at first proposed; for, the Judge said, causes tried in this Court are issues between the Common wealth of Pennsylvania and the defendants, and not quarrels between rival hose companies; and justice is blind, she sees net the members of these companies as such but only takes cognizance of the offenses with which they are charged.

sylvania and the defendants, and not quarrels between rival hose companies; and justice is bilnd, she sees net the members of these companies as such, but only takes cognizance of the offenses with which they are charged.

Therefore, the questions put to the jurors were only whether they had formed or expressed opinions as to Lie guilt or innocence of the defendants.

All the members serving to day were examined, and while several answered that they had formed and expressed opinions, all said they could do impartial justice upon the testimony, and that alone, But Mr. Bateman, an old genileman, said that he did hink the defendants were guilty, and this opinion, he expressed twice, though warned by the Court only to say whether or not ne had an opinion, and not kie me the second of the court of the case according to the testimony, and independent of his opinion; and he was allowed to return to the Grand Jury room.

Samuel Colladay also said he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the detendants, and that it would require evidence to remove that opinion. But he though he could lay aside his opinion, and do his duty according to his oath as a Grand Juror. He was not challenged.

Another gentleman said he had formed an opinion from the newspaper accounts of the case, and from the character of the detendants. However he said he could do his duty without bias, and was returned with the Grand Jury; and the Grand Jury returned to their business.

Prison cases were then resumed.

Richard Carman plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. Mrs. Carman stated that while she was lying sick with typhoid fever her husband came home drunk, and committed a most brutal assault upon her. She was in Court on crutches. Sentenced to Give security in \$500 to keep the peace.

William Dott plead guilty to a charge of he sacult and battery upon her. She was in Court on crutches, Sentenced to give security in \$500 to keep the peace.

William Dott plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat valued

Secretary Stanton Refuses to Resign His Office.

A Prolonged Cabinet Discussion on the Subject.

Probable Summary Dismissal of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, August 7 .- The Secretary of War washingron, August 7.—The Secretary of War has refused the President's politic invitation to retire from office. The President's note is very brief, only four lines in length, and simply states that "grave public considerations constrain him (the President) to request Mr. Stanton's resignation." Mr. Stanton's answer is also very brief, and intended to be severe and cutting. The Secretary acknowledges the recent ting. The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the President's note requesting his resigna-tion, and answers that "grave public considerations constrain him to continue in the position of Secretary of War until the next meeting of

At the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday Secretary Stanton was not present. The subject was discussed at much length, and the session was quite protracted.

It is not decided what step Mr. Johnson will next take, but I think he will notify Mr. Stanton that he is no longer Secretary of War, and must vacate forthwith.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting the President was closeted with his secretaries, Colonel W. G. Moore and Colonel Robert Mor-row, until 10 e'clock last night. It is supposed that this unusually late conference with his secretaries had reference to the Stanton im-

The subject of Mr. Stanton's removal has been the absorbing topic of conversation for two days in every circle, and there has been much speculation to learn what will next transpire. In fact, few events that have occurred in the affairs of Government within the past year have created so prolound a sensation here as this impending removal of the Secretary of War. For some unaccountable reason, the prospect of Mr. Stanton's early retirement to the shades of private life seems to have awakened an interest among all classes of Washington society, from the heads of departments, who have long been expecting a crisis in the relations between the President and the Secretary of War, to the humblest civilians, who appear as much astonished at the announcement as if they had believed that the War Minister was in office for the period of his natural life. Among prominent officials, I may add, it seems to be the general opinion that the President has the power to remove Mr. Stanton under the pro-visions of the first section of the Tenure of Office bill.

Mr. Stanton kept himself almost completely shut up in his private office yesterday. By express orders no visitors except special favorites were granted an audience. All applicants for an interview were presented to General Pelouse, a Chesterfieldian style of official, who expressed the Secretary's instructions in the mildest and politest manner. General Pelouse asked each applicant the nature of his business, but all except in very few cases were unable to give any satisfactory answer, and the applicants were bowed out as politely as they were bowed in, but without much fruit from their labor. Many of the visitors, indeed, at the War De-partment and White House were newspaper men in search of information, which of course could not be afforded by subordinates.

It is said that Secretary Seward Is not altogether in favor of the President's action in this matter, and that he and Thurlow Weed are about to strive to save Stanton's head again. A year ago, when there was serious thought of removing Weed's and Raymond's coupled with Seward's entreaties, induced the President to abandon the idea. Seward at that time argued that Stanton had been a very badly abused man, and that, though he might have committed small offenses, still, in view of his great services, such trifles should be overlooked. It is now said by the friends of the President that Stanton's offenses are not mere trifles, but amount to a deliberate system of thwarting the President, obstructing his policy in every and insulting him repeatedly in his official inter-course. The President, it is claimed, has deter mined to tolerate this no longer, and has put his foot down firmly.

The Correspondence in Full Between President Johnson and Mr. Stanton. Without assuming to give the exact words, I may state that the correspondence between the President and Secretary Stanton is substantially as follows:-

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 5.—
To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir:—Grave
public considerations constrain me to request your
resignation as Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States,

SECRETARY STANTON'S ANSWER. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 6.—To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir—Your note informing me that grave public considerations constrain you to request my resignation as Secretary of War has been received. In answer, I have to state that grave public considerations constrain me to continue in the office of Secretary of War until the next meeting of Congress.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The correspondence has been refused to the press, both at the White House and War Office; but I got the above from a reliable source.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

Match Between the Eureka, of Newark, N. J., and the Unions, of Lausingburg, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., August 6.—The long-anticipated match between the Eurekas, of Newark, N. J., and the Unions, of Lansingburg, took place on the grounds of the latter ciub to-day, and resulted in a victory for the "Haymakers" by twenty-one runs, the score standing, Unions forty-two, Eurekast, wenty-one. Over eight thousand spectators witnessed the game. It is said that the Eurekas; immediately after the last innings, folded their tenis like the Arabs and quietly stole away, without presenting the ball to the Unions, which was, of course, due them by reason of the victory.

# THE TURF.

Trotting Match at Saratoga—The Entries for the First Day of the Racing Week. for the First Day of the Racing Week.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 6.—A trotting match
for \$500 came off this afternoon between Stephen
Dunn's bay gelding Tom Hammond and Ed.
Ellis' grey mare White Lily, mile heats, best
three in five, in harness. Tom Hammond won
in three straight heats. Time—2:49, 2:48, 2:45.

The races begin to-morrow with the Travers'
stake, to be followed by a race of two-mile heats.

For the first race six horses will start, viz. Rath. For the first race six horses will start, viz.: Ruth-less, De Courcy, Rayswood, Bonnie Down, and two others. There are four entries for the two-mile race, viz.:—Fleetwing, Flora McIvor, Mor-rissey, and Connolly.

The Kentucky Election. The Restrict Procession of Succession of Succession Candidates, Governor—John L. Helm.
Lieutenant-Governor—John W. Stevenson.
Astorney-General—John Rodman.
Anditor—D. Heward Smith.
Tressurer—James W. Tate.
Register—James A. Dawson.
Euperintendent of Public Instruction—Z. F.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 7-Noon,-Consols firmer at 94 for money; United States Five-twenties, 73 1-16; Eric Railroad, 454; Illinois Central, 77; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 221. LIVERPOOL, August 7-Noon.-Cotton is quiet

and unchanged; the sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Upland middling, 104d .; Orleans middling, 101d.

Breadstuffs-The weather continues unfavorable for the crops. Corn has advanced to 38s. 3d.

ANTWERP, August 7 .- Petroleum, 42f. 50c. Steamers Allemania and Belgian Arrived SOUTHAMPTON, August 7-Noon, -The steamer Allemania, from New York on the 27thult., far-

rived here at 2 A. M. LONDONDERRY, August 7 .- The steamer Belgian, from Quebec, has arrived here, en route for Liverpool.

### THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Washington, August 7.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resomed this morning in the Criminal Court. Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Merrick said the counsel for the prosecution yesterday introduced a record with regard to Sergeant Dye, and said if the defense had known of the record they would have been cruel in referring to Dye as Judge Fisher, interrupting, asked if the record was

mevidence. Mr. Merrick said it had been alluded to by Mr. Pierrepont.

Judge Fisher said all that the defense could do this estimony.

Mr. Merrick said he then wanted to make an expla-

Mr. Merrick said he then wanted to make an explanation, which was that he had not known of the record when he spoke of Sergeant Dye being indicted. Upon examination of the record it was found that the case had been withdrawn or abandoned after this trial commenced. It was shown, too, that the prosecutor withdrew the charge upon the payment of the money which had been passed upon him as counterfeit.

terfeit.
Certain alleged misstatements of testimony were theu read, and Mr. Merrick was about to speak upon them, when he was interrupted by the Court.
Mr. Merrick asked if he could correct some statements as to Lapps' testimony?
Mr. Pierrepont said that testimony was all read.
Mr. Merrick said some of the testimony was omitted in the reading.

ted in the reading.

Judge Fisher said the counsel had a right to read
such testimony as he chose, and such part of it as he chose.

Mr. Merrick said he wanted to make a personal ex-Ar. Merrick said as wanted to make a personal explanation as to the statement of the ruling of the Supreme Court on the subject of military commissions. He (Mr. Merrick) contended that the Military Commission had been declared illegal.

Mr. Carrington, interrupting, said this was opening up the whole question, and he insisted that it was not in order.

Judge Fisher thought these explanations could be used at any other time as well as now.

Judge Fisher thought these explanations could be made at any other time as well as now.

Mr. Merrick then made a statement with regard to the alleged recommendation of Mrs. Surratt to mercy. He (Mr. Merrick) had not looked at the paper, because he was suspicious of all that came from the Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Carrington, again interrupting, denied the right of the gentleman to speak of the officers of the Government.

ernment.

Mr. Merrick, resuming, said if Judge Holt's statement now was correct, that the recommendation was part of the record, his published report was not correct.

WASHINGTON, August 7 .- Judge Fisher completed the delivery of his charge to the jury in the Surratt case about 12 o'clock, and they repaired to their room for the purpose of deliberation.

# [Continued in our next edition,]

The Indian Commission. FORT SULLY, Dakotah Territory, July 24,-The special Indian Commission to visit the Northwestern Indian tribes, of which General Sully is President, is now on its way by land down the Missouri river, en route to Washington.

They expect to reach there before the 1st of

September.

# AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND. .

Serious Assault on a Revenue Officer-A Colored Investigation of the Conserva-

tive Course of One of the Brethren. RICHMOND, Va., August 6 .- A serious assault was made last night by a man named Kelly on the Inspector-General of Internal Revenue, Mr. Smith. Kelly was liberated this morning on \$1000 bail. The causes leading to the affray are of a most complicated nature, involving certain alleged misdeeds of Smith's wife, money trans-actions, and other matters. Smith was to have actions, and other matters. Smith was to have testified as a principal witness in the case of Collector James, to-day; but the wounds and bruises he received preciaded the possibility of his appearance in Court. The case was accordingly to be adjourned. To-morrow Kelly will be examined before the Justice of the County Court, and much interesting matter is expected to be developed.

A meeting was held by the colored people this evening in Ebenezer Church to investigate the course of a colored man named Cornelius Harris, in taking the side of John Minor Botts, at the recent Convention. A division of sentiment prevailed in the meeting as to the guilt of Harris, some contending he was unirue to his principles, while others upheld him in his con-servative course. No positive action has been taken in his case so far.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, )

Wednesday, August 7, 1867, The Stock Market this meening continued very flat, though prices in the main were steady. The sales were on a very limited scale, barely sufficient to establish quotations. Government stocks continued to advance, the old Five-twenties being in demand at 113, an advance of ½.

Ten-forties; and 107 for Seven-thirties. We quote the Sixty-fours at 110 all 110 and the July '65s at 168; and May and November '65s City and State loans were rather better. City and State loans were rather better. The first issue of State 6s were wanted at 101½; the second at 102½; and the third at 102½. For the City loan, untaxed, 100½ was bid; and for the taxed, 96½.

In the share list there was rather more business Reading, salling at 581; Camden and

ness, Reading selling at 53;; Camden and Amboy at 126, an advance of \$; and Pennsylvania at 53;. 122 was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common: 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 27# for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44} for Northern Central.

Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central.

The following are the quotations for Passenger Railroads:—77 bid and 82 asked for Second and Third; 18½ bid and 20½ asked for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 40½ bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 18½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Ridge Avenue; and 31 for Union. for Ridge Avenue; and 31 for Union.

And the following for Canals:—45½ for Lehigh;
1½ for Union; 16 for Susquehanna; 58 for Delaware Division; and 46 for Wyoming.

There was very little demand for Bank stocks,

and quotations remain unchanged.

Gold fluctuated very slightly this morning, closing at 140.

—Advices from the West, dated yesterday, say that west of the lakes there has been no rain to injure the crops. The wheat harvest, both spring and winter, is secured in Iowa, Illinois, and in about one-half of Wisconsia. In the last men-

her own sad self the heroine, the victim, and the survivor of the melancholy drama?

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBUT. IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. | SECOND EDITION | tioned State and in Minnesota the crops are now being gathered, the yield being reported to be unusually large, reaching twenty-seven to thirtyfive bushels to the acre, and weighing in some cases sixty-one pounds to the bushel. On the Michigan Southern and Illinois Central Ballroads the crops are already moving. The re-ceipts of wheat at Chicago yesterday were 25,000 bushels, and at Toledo last week 167,000 bushels. The crop movements are already beginning to tell upon the earnings of the railroads.

—The New York Times this morning says:—

"The New York Times this morning says:—
"The Money market is very abundantly supplied with foreign capital at 465 per cent, in addition to the large balances seeking employment from bank and the customary private lenders. An immense business is going on lo the public funds, including the second and third series of 750 per cents. Some prime merchant paper finds curreacy at 5 per cent, on abort dates, but the amount of the right description offering is not large, although trade continues to above a gradual improvement in dry goods agd general merchandise. The United States 525 of 1832 brought 133/per cent, this evening; the May and November 1865s, 110% per cent."

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Cotton goods are all failing, and more failures may be looked for. The high grades have suffered most, since July 13 New York Mills have failen 5c. % yard, and Wamsutts still more. The markets for bread-suffs and provisions, under the influence of a bounti-ful harvest, are tending downward." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dahaven & Bro., No. to S. Third street

-Messra, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 113½@113½; do., 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do. new, 108½@108½; 55, 10-40s, 102½@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107½@108½; do., 2d series, 107½@108; 3d series, 107½@108; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½.—Messra, De Hayen & Brother, No. 40 South Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1172.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 11114 (20114; do. 1862, 1134/20132; do. 1864, 1104/20102; do., 1865, 1104/201102; do., 1865, new, 1084/201082; do. 68, 10-408, 1082/201022; do. 7-304, Aug., 1072/20108; do. June, 1074/20108; do., July, 1072/20108; compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1884, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-2/201102; do., October, 1864, 1183/201182; do., December, 1864, 1171/201172; do., May, 1865, 1162/2011712; do., Aug., 1865, 1153/201162; do., September, 1865, 1151/201162; do., October, 1865, 1144/201152; Gold, 140/21404, Silver, 133/201342.

### ver, 133@1344. Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 7.—The Flour Market is rather more active, and 600 barrels Quaker City and Delaware Mills, and 400 barrels City Mills extra family sold for shipment on private terms. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$7.75@8.25 for superfine: \$8:50@11 for old and new Wheat extra; \$10@12:50 \$8.50@11 for old and new Wheat extra; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; \$10@11 for Northwestern do. do.; and \$12@14 for new Wheat do. do, and fancy. Rye Flour sells at \$7.75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, but they are fully ample for the demand, which is entirely from the millers. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.20@2.237, and 700 bushels old Pennsylvania at \$2.40. Rye ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.50 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and higher. Bales of 1000 bushels Western yellow at \$1.16, and mixed at \$1.11@1.18. Oats are duil, with sales of old at \$90c, and new at 74c. 90c., and new at 74c. In Barley and Malt no char

Whisky.—Common is held at 25@30c. per gal-

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... 

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Eagle, Potter, Marseilles, I. Westergaard & Co.
Brig H. G. Brooks, McLane, Dighton, Rommel &
Hunter.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, Salem.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Portsmonth, E. A. Souder

Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Portsmouth, E. A. Souder & Co. Schr C. Fossett, Harding, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co. Schr Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, Cohassett, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Schr I. Thompson, Baker, Washington, Bancroft, Lewis & Co. Schr J. Ailderdice, Jackaway, Boston, Wannemacher & Co. Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Boston, Dovéy, Bulkley &

Co. chr H. E. Dodge, Freeman, Newburyport, do. chr Lamartine, Hill, Saco. chr E. A. Conant, Foss, Edgartown, Sinnickson & Co. chr Neptune, Bilizzard, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, Boston, Captain, Schr C. Walker, McFarland, Boston, Captain,

Schr C. Walker, McFarland, Boston, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, 13 days from Barbados,
with sugar to T. Wattson & Sons.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, 7 days from St. John,
N. B., with lumber to captain.

Brig H. G. Brooks, McLane, from Newport,
Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, 8 days from St. John, N.
B., with mdse, to J. W. Gaekill & Sons.

Br. schr Maria Jane, Maloney, 2 days from New
York, in baliast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr S. Cullen, Cullen, from Boston.
Schr H. E. Dodge, Freeman, from Boston.
Schr I. Thompson, Baker, from Beston.
Schr I. Thompson, Baker, from Balem.
Schr T. Clyde, Scull, from Salem.
Schr Neptune, Blizsard, from Hartford,
Schr E. A. Conant, Foes, from Edgartown,
Schr C. Walker, McFarland, from Frommsston,
Schr Helen Mar, Wines, from New York.

Schr Helen Mar, Wines, from New York.

Behr Moses Patten, Harding, 12 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 5th Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 5th instant.

Barque Jenny, Brandes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerkaven 22d ult.

Barque Rosiyn, Tuthill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bordeaux 21st ult.

Barque Velocity, Brander, hence for Cronstadt, at Elsinore 22d ult.

Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, from London for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 28th ult.

Barque, H. Moore, Bartiett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 20th ult.

Barque Eugenia, Dennis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult.

Barque Eugenia, Dennis, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 25th ult.

Barque Eugenia, Dennis, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 25th ult.

Barque Mina, Hoider, from Gothenburg for Philadelphia, sailed from North Isles 21st ult.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, hence for Ban Francisco, sailed from Provincetown 5th inst., having repaired.

Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, hence, at Ports. Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frishes, hence, at Portsmouth Ist inst.

Schr A. R. Wetmore, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence stn inst.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th 18st.

Schr E. F. Meany, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 5th inst.

Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, hence, at Providence 5th inst., with jibboom, foretopmast, and jibtopsail gone. Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th 18st.

Schr Charlotte Shaw, Reeves, hence, at Boston 5th Instant.

stant. Schr O. Heyward, Wyman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 3d inst. Sohrs A. Godfrey, Godfrey, and Malad Queeu, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 3d inst.